

The **Expert**

Grade **12**

Grammar

القواعد

First Term

فصل أول



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◆ Grammar ◆

Unit 1



▼ Present perfect simple and cont. المضارع التام البسيط والمستمر ▼

◆ The present perfect tense (زمن المضارع التام البسيط)



Form: التكوين

I, We, You, They → have

+ p.p. (v3)

He, She, It → has

▲ يتركب هذا الزمن باستخدام **have** أو **has** مضافاً لها التصريف الثالث للفعل **p.p.** حدث بدأ في الماضي واستمر إلى الحاضر

👉 They **have lived** in London **since** 2010.

حدث وقع في الماضي وله أثر/ نتيجة في الحاضر

👉 My friend **has broken** his leg, so he won't be able to play with us.

وكذلك يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي ولم نحدد وقت حدوثه.

👉 I **have** already **had** breakfast.

Keywords: حتى الآن yet أبداً never من قبل ever لمدة for منذ since بالفعل already حالاً just إلى الآن so far مؤخراً recently/ lately

ويتم تكوين النفي باستخدام not بعد have/has أما السؤال فيكون بعكس الفعل المساعد والفاعل.

👉 I haven't watched the movie yet.

👉 **Have** you ever been to Rome?

Present Perfect

When How

◆ The present perfect continuous tense (زمن المضارع التام المستمر) ◆

Form: التكوين

I, We, You, They → have

+ been + v.ing

He, She, It → has

▲ يتركب هذا الزمن باستخدام **have** أو **has** مضافاً لها been ثم الفعل ing

حدث بدأ في الماضي واستمر إلى الحاضر وقد يستمر لفترة. ويأتي معه كلمات دالة عليه مثل , for , still, now, all since

👉 I **have been studying** English **for** 12 years **now**.



◆ Since Vs For ◆

▲ بعد for تأتي مدة غير محددة البداية (كم استغرق الفعل) ولكن بعد since تأتي نقطة زمنية محددة في الماضي (متى بدأ الفعل تحديدا) ويمكن أن يأتي بعد since ماضي بسيط ، ويستخدمان مع المضارع التام البسيط والمستمر.

Since	For
2019	two years
3 o'clock	five hours
January	seven months
last Friday	three days
I left school	twenty years

✍ I **have studied** English **for** 12 years.

✍ I **have studied** English **since** 2009.

Ex.1

1- He (play) for that team since 2017 till now.

(Correct)

- a- He has played for that team since 2017 till now.
- b- He plays for that team since 2017 till now.
- c- He has been playing for that team since 2017 till now.

2- Engineers (work) on the new project since last year.

(Correct)

- a- Engineers wil work on the new project since last year.
- b- Engineers are working on the new project since last year.
- c- Engineers have been working on the new project since last year.

3- I have been swimming since I was five years old.

(Ask a question)

- a- How long you have been swimming?
- b- How long have you been swimming?
- c- How long have been you swimming?

4- I have already finished the annual report.

(Make negative)

- a- I did not finish the annual report.
- b- I have not finished the annual report yet.
- c- I have not already finished the annual report.



◆ Subordinate conjunctions (contrast / comparison) ◆



◆ **Whereas** تأتي في بداية أو وسط الجملة بعد الفاصلة فعل + فاعل ➡ في حين / بينما

👉 I live in Kuwait, **whereas** my cousin lives in Canada.

◆ **On the other hand**, ➡ تعني ومن ناحية أخرى وتأتي في منتصف الجملة بعد النقطة فعل + فاعل.

◆ **but** تأتي في منتصف الجملة بعد الفاصلة وتعني ولكن فعل v + فاعل s ➡ ولكن

👉 I like tea, **but** I prefer coffee now.

◆ **In comparison with**, ➡ بالمقارنة مع N./pronoun/ v+ing

ويأتي بعدهما اسم / ضمير / فعل مضاف له ing

👉 **In comparison with** coffee, tea is more popular in Asia.

◆ **Instead of** ➡ بدلا من N./pronoun/ v+ing

ويأتي بعدهما اسم / ضمير / فعل مضاف له ing

👉 I will have tea **instead of** coffee, please.

👉 You need to study **instead of** wasting your time playing video games.

EX.2

1-..... my old mobile phone, this one has a 5G Internet connection.

- a. Whereas
- c. But

- b. In comparison with
- d. On the other hand

2- Taking the stairs.....the lift can help you maintain healthy muscles and joints.

- a. whereas
- c. on the other hand

- b. but
- d. instead of

3-other countries, France is the most favorable destination for tourists.

- a. Whereas
- c. But

- b. On the other hand
- d. In comparison with

4-some people enjoy the outdoor life; others spend all their time indoors.

- a. On the other hand
- c. Instead of

- b. Whereas
- d. In comparison with

5- Young people prefer surfing the net..... using books as references.

- a. but
- c. instead of

- b. whereas
- d. on the other hand

6- I like tennis, but my brother prefers golf.

(Use: whereas)

- a- I like tennis, whereas my brother prefers golf.
- b- I like tennis. Whereas, my brother prefers golf.
- c- I like tennis, whereas, my brother prefers golf.



7- Life nowadays is very easy and comfortable. Life a century ago was quite hard. (Join using: In comparison with)

- a- In comparison with life nowadays is very easy and comfortable, life a century ago was quite hard.
- b- In comparison with life nowadays, life a century ago was quite hard.
- c- Life nowadays is very easy and comfortable in comparison with life a century ago was quite hard.

8- Young people are fond of surfing the Internet. They don't read books. (Join using instead of)

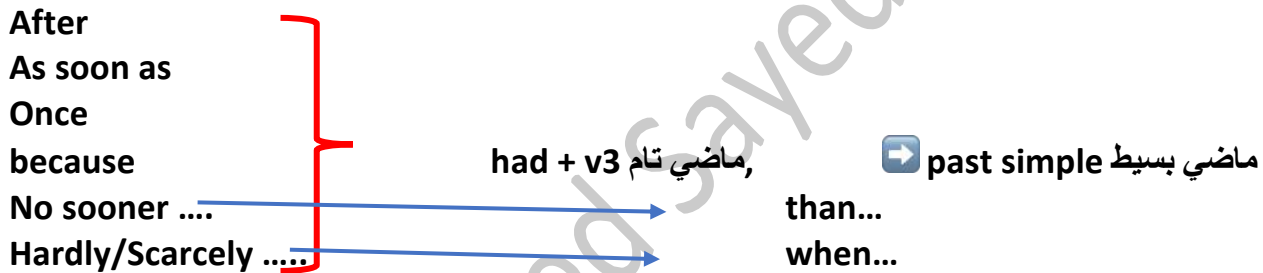
- a- Instead of reading books, young people are fond of surfing the Internet.
- b- Instead of young people are fond of surfing the Internet, they don't read books.
- c- Instead of young people don't read books, they are fond of surfing the Internet.

Unit Two



الماضى البسيط والماضى التام Past simple vs past perfect

- يستخدم الماضى التام للتعبير عن حدث سبق حدث آخر فى الماضى ويتكون من **had + P.P.**



👉 **After** I had finished my work, I went out with friends.

- فى حال بدأت الجملة ب No sooner, Hardly, Scarcely يتم تقديم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل بعدهم

- **No sooner** had I finished my work **than** I went out with friends.

Hardly/Scarcely had I finished my work **when** I went out with friends.



👉 **Before** I went out with friends, I had finished my work.

- **By + time point in the past** 👉 By 2023, the government had built 5 new roads in Kuwait.

Ex.3

1- By the time the student reached the school, the first period.....

- a. would start
- b. will start
- c. had started
- d. have started

2- By the time Mary.....home, the kids **had arrived** from school.

- a. came
- b. had come
- c. has come
- d. is coming

3- When I reached the airport, the plane (already take) off. (Correct the verb)

- a- When I reached the airport, the plane already took off.
- b- When I reached the airport, the plane will already take off.
- c- When I reached the airport, the plane had already taken off.



4- The scientist was honoured because he (invent) a new cure for cancer.

(Correct)

- a- The scientist was honoured because he had invented a new cure for cancer.
- b- The scientist was honoured because he is inventing a new cure for cancer.
- c- The scientist was honoured because he had been invented a new cure for cancer.

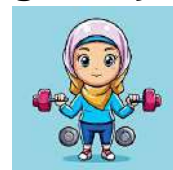
5- Prices of medical supplies went up after the virus (infect) a lot of people in many countries. (Correct)

- a- Prices of medical supplies went up after the virus has infected a lot of people in many countries.
- b- Prices of medical supplies went up after the virus had infected a lot of people in many countries.
- c- Prices of medical supplies went up after the virus was infected a lot of people in many countries.

6- Salma had begun practicing sport before she lost a lot of weight.

(Rewrite using: after)

- a- Salma had begun practicing sport after she lost a lot of weight.
- b- After Salma had begun practicing sport, she lost a lot of weight.
- c- After Salma lost a lot of weight, she had begun practicing sport.



7- The businessman had breakfast then, he checked in at the airport.

(Join using: As soon as)

- a- As soon as the businessman had breakfast, he checked in at the airport.
- b- As soon as the businessman had had breakfast, he checked in at the airport.
- c- As soon as the businessman had checked in at the airport, he had breakfast.

8- I answered all the questions after I had understood the lesson.

(Use: no sooner)

- a- I had no sooner understood the lesson when I answered all the questions.
- b- I no sooner had understood the lesson than I answered all the questions.
- c- I had no sooner understood the lesson than I answered all the questions.

9- She had hardly finished reading when she fell asleep. (Begin with: No sooner)

- a- No sooner had she finished reading than she fell asleep.
- b- No sooner she had finished reading than she fell asleep.
- c- No sooner had she finished reading then she fell asleep.



10- After Omar had spent his holiday in Italy, he wanted to learn Italian.

(Use: hardly)

- a- Omar had hardly spent his holiday in Italy than he wanted to learn Italian.
- b- Omar hardly had spent his holiday in Italy when he wanted to learn Italian.
- c- Omar had hardly spent his holiday in Italy when he wanted to learn Italian.

11- He fed the cat as soon as he had come home.

(Begin with: Hardly)

- a- Hardly he had come home when he fed his cat.
- b- Hardly had he come home when he fed his cat.
- c- Hardly had he come home than he fed his cat.

12- By the end of last year, students (train) enough in writing skills. (passive)

- a- By the end of last year, students are training enough in writing skills.
- b- By the end of last year, students had trained enough in writing skills.
- c- By the end of last year, students were training enough in writing skills.

Unit Three

قاعدة (إذا / لو) الشرطية



◆ **Zero- If** مضارع بسيط present simple, ➡ مضارع بسيط present simple

-وتسمى **الصفريّة** وتدل على الحقائق سواء كانت علمية أو شخصية

👉 If we **heat** water, it **boils**. إذا سخن الماء فإنه يغلي.

◆ **1st - If** مضارع بسيط present simple, ➡ المصدر will + base form

-وتسمى **الأولى** وتدل على شرط يمكن حدوثه لأنه في الحاضر

👉 If you **get up** early, you **will be** at school on time.

إذا استيقظت مبكرًا ستكون في المدرسة في الوقت المحدد.

◆ **2nd - If** ماضي بسيط past simple, ➡ المصدر would + base form

-وتسمى **الثانية** وتدل على شرط لا يحدث في الحاضر وذلك من باب التخيل أو الافتراض فقط أو للنصيحة.

👉 If I **were** you, I **would study** abroad. لو كنت مكانك لدرست بالخارج.

👉 If they **sold** their house, they **would be** rich.

◆ **3rd - If** ماضي تام had + p.p. (V3), ➡ المصدر would have + p.p.(V3)

-وتسمى **الثالثة** وتدل على شرط مستحيل حدوثه لأنه في الماضي وانتهى ولن يتغير. وذلك من باب التعبير عن الندم أو التخيل في الماضي أو التمني.

👉 If the player **had played** well, he **would have won** the game.

لو لعب اللاعب بشكل جيد لكان فاز بالمباراة.

◆ **Unless (= ifnot)** إذا لم وتحل محل إذا/لو ولكن مع حذف النفي لأنها منفية

👉 If you **don't** leave now, I will call the police. (Use: Unless)

👉 **Unless** you leave now, I will call the police.



EX.4

1- If my brother graduates this year, hea scholarship to study abroad.

- a. had got
 - b. will get
 - c. would get
 - d. got
- 2- If we had prepared ourselves well, wethe final match.
- a. have won
 - b. will win
 - c. would be won
 - d. would have won

- 3- If the rescue team had arrived on time, they.....many people.
- a. will have saved
 - b. will save
 - c. would save
 - d. would have saved

4- If Ali (not eat) so much food yesterday, he wouldn't have become so ill. (Correct)

- a- If Ali doesn't eat so much food yesterday, he wouldn't have become so ill.
- b- If Ali didn't eat so much food yesterday, he wouldn't have become so ill.
- c- If Ali hadn't eaten so much food yesterday, he wouldn't have become so ill.

5- If I were a scientist, I (discover) cures for a lot of diseases. (Correct)

- a- If I were a scientist, I discovered cures for a lot of diseases.
- b- If I were a scientist, I would discover cures for a lot of diseases.
- c- If I were a scientist, I would have discovered cures for a lot of diseases.

6- If Tom has time, he (Complete)

- a- If Tom has time, he will go out with his friends.
- b- If Tom has time, he would go out with his friends.
- c- If Tom has time, he would have gone out with his friends.

7- Adel didn't call the mechanic, so he didn't have his car repaired.
(Begin with: If)

- a- If Adel didn't call the mechanic, he didn't have his car repaired.
- b- If Adel had called the mechanic, he would have had his car repaired.
- c- If Adel calls the mechanic, he will have his car repaired.

8- She didn't do the work as she didn't have enough time. (Use: If)

- a- If she had had enough time, she would have done the work.
- b- If she had enough time, she would do the work.
- c- If she has enough time, she will do the work.



9- If Ahmed hadn't arrived on time, his bike would have been stolen.
(BW: Unless)

- a- Unless Ahmed had arrived on time, his bike would have been stolen.
- b- Unless Ahmed arrived on time, his bike wouldn't have been stolen.
- c- Unless Ahmed arrived on time, his bike would haven't been stolen.

10- If I had ordered my AirPods online, (Complete the sentence)

- a- If I had ordered my AirPods online, they will cost me less.
- b- If I had ordered my AirPods online, they would cost me less.
- c- If I had ordered my AirPods online, they would have cost me less.

◆ Adverbs of manner ◆

أحوال الطريقة

◆ تستخدم هذه الأحوال للتعبير عن طريقة حدوث الفعل. وتتكون بإضافة -ly

slow بطيء → slowly

careful حريص → carefully

نحذف ما يساويها في الجملة in a/anway

👉 He drives **in a careless way**. → He drives **carelessly**.

EX.5

1- Emily spends her free time in an effective way. (Use: effectively)

- a- Emily spends her free time effectively.
- b- Emily spends her free time in an effectively way.
- c- Emily spends her free time in a more effectively way.

2- Sarah knows the road (good). She doesn't need to use navigation . (Correct)

- a- Sarah knows the road well. She doesn't need to use navigation .
- b- Sarah knows the road best. She doesn't need to use navigation .
- c- Sarah knows the road the best. She doesn't need to use navigation .

3- We didn't go out because it was raining..... (Add an adverb)

- a- We didn't go out because it was raining heavier.
- b- We didn't go out because it was raining heavily.
- c- We didn't go out because it was raining heaviest.

4- This boy behaves in a nice way to every person he meets. (Use: nicely)

- a- This boy behaves to every person he meets in a nicely way.
- b- This boy behaves nice to every person he meets.
- c- This boy behaves nicely to every person he meets.



Unit Four

◆ Subordinate clauses of purpose and result (السبب / الغرض والنتيجة) ◆

in order to
to
so as to



المصدر

I study **in order to** pass exams.



- تستخدم هذه الروابط للتعبير عن السبب ويأتي بعدها المصدر

◆ **because of** ➡ بسبب ويأتي بعدها اسم
I couldn't go out yesterday **because of the** weather.

◆ **The real cause of** السبب الحقيقي ل... ويأتي بعدها اسم

✍ Poor management is **the real cause of** loss in that company.

◆ **Lead to** يؤدي إلى ويأتي بعدها اسم

✍ Good planning **leads to** success.



because } لأن ✍ We study hard **because we want** to get higher marks.

➡ فعل + فاعل

so that } لكي ✍ We study hard **so that we can** get higher marks.

-الفعل المساعد بعد **that** يكون **can/could** حسب زمن الجملة مضارع أم ماضي.

◆ **with the result that..** ➡ فعل + فاعل (ونتيجة لذلك..)

Ex.6

1- Most countries use fossil fuels.....generate electricity.

- a. the cause of
- c. because

- b. with the result that
- d. in order to

2 -Young people get angry easily..... old people are calm and patient.

- a. instead of
- c. whereas

- b. so that
- d. in order to

3- I did not recognise my friend..... I had not seen him for ages.

- a. because
- c. with the result that

- b. to be the cause of
- d. to lead to

4- She wasn't at school last week,she missed many important lessons.

- a. in order to
- c. with the result that

- b. to
- d. the real cause of

5- A lot of people put their files on the net access them from anywhere easily.

- a. with the result that
b. in order to
c. so that
d. because

6- He was let go by the company. They could not pay his salary. (Choose)

- a- He was let go by the company with the result that they could not pay his salary.
b- He was let go by the company because they could not pay his salary.
c- He was let go by the company in order to they could not pay his salary.

7- Roads need to be fixed.....people can go to work more quickly. (Complete)

- a- Roads need to be fixed so that people can go to work more quickly.
b- Roads need to be fixed in order to people can go to work more quickly.
c- Roads need to be fixed this leads to people can go to work more quickly.

8- Some people move to greener areas (Complete)

- a- People move to greener areas in order to survive.
b- People move to greener areas in order to surviving.
c- People move to greener areas to surviving.

9- Farmers need more land. They can grow more crops. (Join with "so that")

- a- Farmers need more land so that growing more crops.
b- Farmers need more land so that to grow more crops.
c- Farmers need more land so that they can grow more crops.



◆ Relative Pronouns ◆

ضمائر الوصل

Relative pronoun	الاستخدام Use	أمثلة Examples
who	الذي/التي (الفاعل العاقل) فعل who اسم عاقل.	I told you about the woman who lives next door.
which	الذي/التي (الفاعل /المفعول غير العاقل)	Do you see the cat which is lying on the roof?
whose	الملكية/الصلة/القرابة اسم whose اسم	Do you know the boy whose mother is a nurse?
whom	الذي/التي (للمفعول العاقل) فعل + ضمير فاعل whom اسم عاقل	I was invited by the professor whom I met at the conference.
that	الذي/التي (عاقل وغير عاقل)	I don't like the table that stands in the kitchen.
when	وقت	the day when we met him
where	مكان	the place where we met him

◆ when (= on/in/at which) - where (= in/on/at which)

👉 Do you remember the day **when** (= on which) we went to the café?

👉 This is the school **where (= in which)** I study.



7- Choose the most suitable answer from a, b, c and d:

- 1- The car,.....I bought last month, is very expensive.
a) who b) whose c) which d) where
- 2- Hassan,.....is a polite student, got the full mark in the exam.
a) when b) who c) whose d) which
- 3- I remember the day,.....I travelled abroad for the first time.
a) where b) whose c) when d) who
- 4- Our neighbor,.....dog is always barking, moved to another area.
a) whose b) which c) where d) when
- 5- The place,.....we met, was a very nice one.
a) who b) when c) whose d) where
- 6- I can't remember I last saw a dentist. I think I should see one soon.
a) which b) when c) what d) whose

Unit Five

Wish التمني

- لها ثلاث حالات: في الحاضر والماضي وعند النقد أو الانزعاج من سلوك الآخرين.

- 1- *wish* (ماضي) عند التمني في الحاضر نتبعها بفعل
👉 I **wish** I **were** in London now. 👉 I **wish** I **could** go to the party tonight.
- 2- *wish* (الماضي التام) عند التمني في الماضي نتبعها بفعل
👉 I **wish** I **had gone** to the party yesterday.
- 3- *wish* (المصدر + would) وعند النقد أو الانزعاج من سلوك الآخرين نستخدم
👉 I **wish** my brother **would stop** making noise.



8. From a, b, c, and d choose the correct completion of the sentences below:

- 1- I forgot to renew my car insurance when it expired. I wish I.....it.
a. renew b. have renewed
c. had renewed d. will renew
- 2- The traffic on the way home was so bad. I wish we a different route.
a. take b. were taking
c. had taken d. will take
- 3- I wish you.....me how the film ends. You've spoiled it for me.
a. hadn't told b. don't tell
c. aren't telling d. won't tell
- 4- Yesterday Saad moved a table and hurt his back. He wishes he.....that.
a. hadn't done b. doesn't do
c. hasn't done d. isn't doing

5- Some careless drivers use their mobile phones while driving. I wish they..... this behaviour.

- a. will change
- b. don't change
- c. had changed
- d. would change

6- I'm always late for work as I don't have a car. (Use: wish)

- a- I wish I have a car.
- b- I wish I had a car.
- c- I wish I has a car.



7- When I was at school I ate a lot of sweets, now I have bad teeth. (Use: wish)

- a- I wish I hadn't eaten so many sweets when I was younger.
- b- I wish I didn't eat so many sweets when I was younger.
- c- I wish I have eaten so many sweets when I was younger.

8- I wish I (join) a swimming club when I was young. (Correct)

- a- I wish I joining a swimming club when I was young.
- b- I wish I joins a swimming club when I was young.
- c- I wish I had joined a swimming club when I was young.

9- I wish I (be) wealthy to help all poor people in my country. (Correct)

- a- I wish I were wealthy to help all poor people in my country.
- b- I wish I will wealthy to help all poor people in my country.
- c- I wish I am wealthy to help all poor people in my country.

10- We wish people (not litter) the park after tonight's concert. (Correct)

- a- We wish people would not litter the park after tonight's concert.
- b- We wish people will not litter the park after tonight's concert.
- c- We wish people do not litter the park after tonight's concert.

11- Motorists drive too fast in residential areas. I wish.....(Complete)

- a- Motorists drive too fast in residential areas. I wish they will not drive fast.
- b- Motorists drive too fast in residential areas. I wish they would not drive fast.
- c- Motorists drive too fast in residential areas. I wish they do not drive fast.



Unit 6

◆ Explaining possibilities ◆

التأكد وعدم التأكد مع الأفعال الناقصة
must, can't, may, might

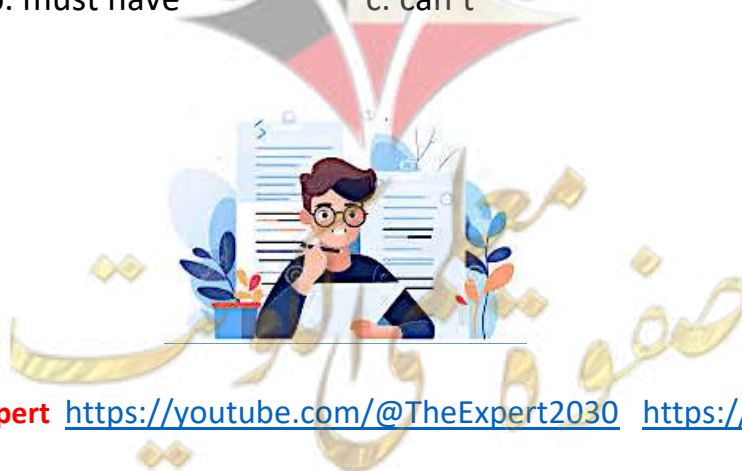


Present الحاضر	% of certainty	examples
must	90-100% I am (quite) sure it's true	She must be in the garden.
can't	90-100% I am (quite) sure it isn't true	She can't be his daughter.
might may	30-50% Perhaps it's true	He might take the next train.

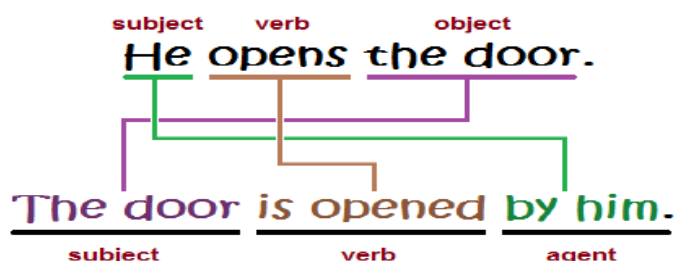
Past الماضي	% of certainty	examples
must have done	90-100% I am (quite) sure it happened or was true.	She must have been in the garden when I called.
can't/couldn't have done	90-100% I am (quite) sure it didn't happen or wasn't true.	You can't have seen her. She was at home.
might/may have done	30-50% Perhaps it happened or was true.	He might have taken a different train. She'll call.

EX.9

- Itbe an easy task. They spent a long time trying to get it done.
a. must be b. can't have been c. might have been d. wouldn't be
- The boy looked sad when he came home. He faced some troubles at school.
a. must b. can't c. might have d. wouldn't
- As most of the students passed the exam, it been an easy one.
a. must b. must have c. can't d. can't have
- The student was very lazy; he..... passed the exam with high marks.
a. must b. must have c. can't d. can't have
- The new workers don't look like Arabs, I think they come from Asia.
a. can't have b. must have c. can't d. might



▼ Passive voice المبني للمجهول ▼



Passive Voice in English		
TENSE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present Simple	I do my homework.	My homework is done.
Present Continuous	I'm doing my homework.	My homework is being done.
Past Simple	I did my homework.	My homework was done.
Past Continuous	I was doing my homework.	My homework was being done.
Present Perfect	I have done my homework.	My homework has been done.
Past Perfect	I had done my homework.	My homework had been done.
Future Simple	I will do my homework.	My homework will be done.
Future Be going to	I'm going to do my homework.	My homework is going to be done.
Modal	I must do my homework.	My homework must be done.
Modal Perfect	I should have done my homework.	My homework should have been done.

EX.10

- The explorers saw some wild animals in the desert. (Make Passive)
 - Some wild animals are seen in the desert by the exploders.
 - Some wild animals were seen in the desert by the exploders.
 - Some wild animals have been seen in the desert by the exploders.
- Some engineers are building a very huge dam to keep the floods in check. (Make Passive)
 - A very huge dam will be built by some engineers to keep the floods in check.
 - A very huge dam has been built by some engineers to keep the floods in check.
 - A very huge dam is being built by some engineers to keep the floods in check.
- Some countries have cancelled all the flights because of the fog. (Make Passive)
 - All the flights are cancelled because of the fog by some countries.
 - All the flights were cancelled because of the fog by some countries.
 - All the flights have been cancelled because of the fog by some countries.
- The school principal announced the winners this morning. (Make passive)
 - The winners were announced this morning by the school principal.
 - The winners will be announced this morning by the school principal.
 - The winners are announced this morning by the school principal.
- The government spends a lot of money on people's health care. (Make passive)
 - A lot of money is spent on people's health care.
 - A lot of money was spent on people's health care.
 - A lot of money will be spent on people's health care.



▼ Question Tag السؤال المذيل التأكيدي ▼

- ♦ وهو سؤال يأتي في نهاية الجملة بغرض التأكيد على الكلام ويكون في شكل فعل مساعد وضمير فاعل.
- ♦ ويكون الفعل المساعد مثبتاً إذا كان منفياً في الجملة الأصلية وبالعكس.

👉 You **are** a doctor, **aren't** you?

هنا جاء الفعل المساعد في النفي لأنه كان مثبتاً في بداية الجملة. ويكون مختصراً

👉 Ahmed **isn't** coming to the party, **is** he?

(هنا جاء الفعل المساعد مثبتاً لأنه كان منفياً في بداية الجملة.)

▲ لاحظ معي أيضاً استبدال الاسم (الفاعل) بضمير شخصي مناسب حيث لا يصح استخدام الاسم في السؤال المذيل.

♦ حالات خاصة يجب الانتباه لها:

▲ في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد (v. to be/v. to have/v. to do/ modal verbs) يتم استخدام الفعل المساعد

(do-does-did) حسب زمن الجملة الأصلية.

▲ إذا كان في الجملة كلمة تدل على النفي نستخدم فعل مساعد مثبت في السؤال:

(never, no, hardly, little, nobody...)

He **never** comes, **does** he?

▲ بعض الحالات الخاصة تتكون كالتالي:

I am ➡ aren't I?

Let's ➡ shall we?

There.. ➡there?

Sit down ➡ will you? أفعال الأمر/الطلب

Let us ➡ will you?

You'd better ➡ hadn't you?

You'd rather ➡ wouldn't you?

Nothing is ➡ is it?

Everything ➡ ..it?

Indefinite pronouns (Someone, somebody, everyone, everybody, anybody, anyone..) ➡they?

Ex. 11

1- You have tasted this food before,? (Add a question tag)

- You have tasted this food before, do you?
- You have tasted this food before, haven't you?
- You have tasted this food before, did you?

2- You haven't replied to my e-mail,? (Add a question tag)

- You haven't replied to my e-mail, have you?
- You haven't replied to my e-mail, did you?
- You haven't replied to my e-mail, do you?

3- He invited all his friends to his party,? (Add a question tag)

- He invited all his friends to his party, doesn't he?
- He invited all his friends to his party, isn't he?
- He invited all his friends to his party, didn't he?

4- Maha never comes late to school,? (Add a question tag)

- Maha never comes late to school, doesn't she?
- Maha never comes late to school, isn't she?
- Maha never comes late to school, does she?



◆ Prepositions ◆

حروف الجر
(for, in, from, of, on, with)



famous for	مشهور بـ	different from	مختلف عن	angry with	غاضب مع
depend on	يعتمد على	interested in	مهتم بـ	angry at	غاضب من
escape from	يهرب من	keen on	شغوف بـ	agree with	يتفق مع
provide with	يزود بـ	full of	مليء بـ	reason for	سبب لـ
cause of	سبب لـ	arrive at/in	يصل إلى	at night	في الليل
on Monday	في يوم الإثنين	in the morning	في الصباح	on a bus	في الحافلة

12- Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d ;

- I usually visit my uncle Mondays.
a- on b- in c- at d- with
- We go to school early..... the morning so we should sleep early.
a- on b- at c- in d- with
- We may meet night in the club. Are you free this evening?
a- on b- in c- with d- at
- What is the reason..... coming late? You should have been here earlier.
a- on b- at c- for d- with
- We will arrive..... school on time. There's no traffic jams today.
a- with b- at c- for d- of
- I felt angry my friend when he lost my favorite book.
a- on b- for c- from d- with
- This makes them different..... most ordinary plants. They're special.
a- for b- from c- in d- with
- The coach says he has to.....the new player since the main player is injured.
a- on b- for c- at d- with
- The restaurant is famous.....its traditional dishes. You must try it soon.
a- on b- for c- at d- with
- People sometimes migrate to escape.....wars or natural disasters.
a- for b- from c- in d- with

(Muhammad Sayed English)



<https://youtube.com/user/msno2020able>

YouTube

١- قناة اليوتيوب



<https://t.me/mosayed75>

٢- قناة Mr. Muhammad Sayed (The Expert) لغة إنجليزية على التليجرام

Answers

Ex.1

1. c- He has been playing for that team since 2017 till now.
2. c- Engineers have been working on the new project since last year.
3. b- How long have you been swimming?
4. b- I have not finished the annual report yet.

EX.2

1. b. In comparison with
2. d. instead of
3. d. In comparison with
4. b. Whereas
5. c. instead of
6. a- I like tennis, whereas my brother prefers golf.
7. b- In comparison with life nowadays, life a century ago was quite hard.
8. a- Instead of reading books, young people are fond of surfing the Internet.

Ex.3

1. c. had started
2. a. came
3. c- When I reached the airport, the plane had already taken off.
4. a- The scientist was honoured because he had invented a new cure for cancer.
5. b- Prices of medical supplies went up after the virus had infected a lot of people in many countries.
6. b- After Salma had begun practicing sport, she lost a lot of weight.
7. b- As soon as the businessman had had breakfast, he checked in at the airport.
8. c- I had no sooner understood the lesson than I answered all the questions.
9. a- No sooner had she finished reading than she fell asleep.
10. c- Omar had hardly spent his holiday in Italy when he wanted to learn Italian.
11. b- Hardly had he come home when he fed his cat.
12. b- By the end of last year, students had trained enough in writing skills.

EX.4

1. b. will get
2. d. would have won
3. d. would have saved
4. c- If Ali hadn't eaten so much food yesterday, he wouldn't have become so ill.
5. b- If I were a scientist, I would discover cures for a lot of diseases.
6. a- If Tom has time, he will go out with his friends.
7. b- If Adel had called the mechanic, he would have had his car repaired.
8. a- If she had had enough time, she would have done the work.
9. a- Unless Ahmed had arrived on time, his bike would have been stolen.
10. c- If I had ordered my AirPods online, they would have cost me less.

EX.5

1. a- Emily spends her free time effectively.
2. a- Sarah knows the road well. She doesn't need to use navigation .
3. b- We didn't go out because it was raining heavily.
4. c- This boy behaves nicely to every person he meets.

Ex.6

1. d. in order to
2. c. whereas
3. a. because
4. c. with the result that
5. b. in order to
6. b- He was let go by the company because they could not pay his salary.
7. a- Roads need to be fixed so that people can go to work more quickly.
8. a- People move to greener areas in order to survive.
9. c- Farmers need more land so that they can grow more crops.

7-

1. c) which
2. b) who
3. c) when
4. a) whose
5. d) where
6. b) when

8-

1. c. had renewed
2. c. had taken
3. a. hadn't told
4. a. hadn't done
5. d. would change
6. b- I wish I had a car.
7. b- I wish I didn't eat so many sweets when I was younger.
8. c- I wish I had joined a swimming club when I was young.
9. a- I wish I were wealthy to help all poor people in my country.
10. a- We wish people would not litter the park after tonight's concert.
11. b- Motorists drive too fast in residential areas. I wish they would not drive fast.

EX.9

1. b. can't have been
2. c. might have
3. b. must have
4. d. can't have
5. d- might

EX.10

1. b. Some wild animals were seen in the desert by the exploders.
2. c. A very huge dam is being built by some engineers to keep the floods in check.
3. c. All the flights have been cancelled because of the fog by some countries.
4. a. The winners were announced this morning by the school principal.
5. a. A lot of money is spent on people's health care.

Ex. 11

1. b. You have tasted this food before, haven't you?
2. a. You haven't replied to my e-mail, have you?
3. c. He invited all his friends to his party, didn't he?
4. c. Maha never comes late to school, does she?

12-

1. a- on
2. c- in
3. d- at
4. c- for
5. b- at
6. d- with
7. b-from
8. a- on
9. b- for
10. b-from

(Muhammad Sayed English)



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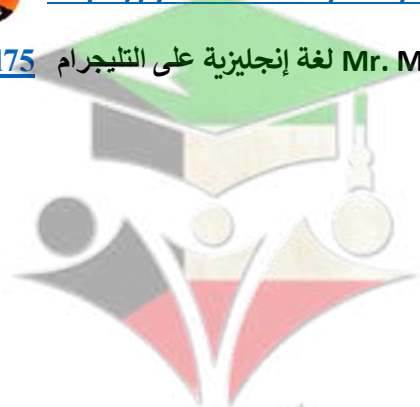


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